

memorandum on the Nebraska may have been, instead of a gigantic blunder, a clever attempt to lead the United States into a trap. Had this government accepted the German apology and indemnity without inquiring too minutely into the explanation offered, it is deemed, Germany could easily have cited the Nebraska memorandum as covering the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Nebraska note implies the right of submarine commerce with the enemy ships without warning or visit, and without ascertaining if there are Americans aboard. Acceptance of this without protest would, it is held, constitute a legalization of the conditions under which the Lusitania was sunk.

Not only will the Nebraska explanation be flatly rejected, but this government will make strong representations to Germany on the torpedoing of the vessel.

Not Like the Frye Case.

Referring to attempts to draw an analogy between the Nebraska case and that of the William F. Frye, it is pointed out that the Nebraska case was a simple one. The Frye was sunk because of what German assets was a military necessity, as a British cruiser was believed to be in the vicinity.

The Frye carried a cargo of wheat bound for England. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich overhauled her, examined her papers and gave her a warning. The Frye was sunk because of what German assets was a military necessity, as a British cruiser was believed to be in the vicinity.

President Wilson probably will leave Cornish Sunday night, arriving here in time to confer with Secretary Lansing and other officials before the Cabinet meeting. The announcement is made that he will bring his family with him to take an indication that the note will be sent very soon after his arrival.

Wilson Puts in Shape

Reply to German Note

Cornish, N. H., July 16.—President Wilson practically put in shape to-day the views on the German situation he will communicate to Secretary Lansing and other members of the Cabinet on his return to Washington next week. No announcement will be made until the President has met the Cabinet and determined finally the details of the next step in the American policy.

It was said to-night the President had not yet received a report from Secretary Lansing on the latter's interview with Count von Bernstorff.

The protest from Austria-Hungary against the shipment of large consignments of munitions of war to the Allies and the situation growing out of the interference by the British with commerce between the United States and neutral nations in Europe came in for a share of the President's attention to-day, but he is not expected to make any statement on these matters.

Paris Laughs at Austrian Attempt to Bluff U. S.

Paris, July 16.—"Germany is too unskilled, so her accomplice comes to the rescue," says "Le Temps," in an editorial to-day on the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States.

The afternoon newspapers generally consider the note a subtle attempt of the Austro-Germans to shift the basis of discussion between Austria and Germany and the United States from the matter of piracy to a question touching the Austro-Germans closer—namely, the shipment of arms to the Entente Allies and the naval blockade.

"Le Temps" points out that in all the Austro-German request that Rumania permit the shipment of arms to their ally, Turkey, through her neutral territory, "the same obligations of neutrality are interposed in their opposite sense, according to the immediate interest of those who consider themselves above right and law."

The editorialist says: "Will Americans let themselves be terrorized?" The newspaper considers the note "particularly laughable, Austria's ports being blockaded not only by the British, but by Italy, and adds: "The note either is a bluff or a warning that the Austro-Germans are going still further in their criminal infatuation of attacking the ship on the property of the United States."

"La Presse" says: "The export of munitions to Europe is a century-old tradition of American commerce, which neither the reputation of the Austro-Germans nor dynamite attacks on factories and vessels are able to bring the citizens of the United States to renounce."

Says German "Apology" Aggravates Her Offense

Washington, July 16.—The Washington "Evening Star" says in an editorial on the German Nebraska memorandum:

"It is impossible to view the German memorandum on the torpedoing of the steamer Nebraska otherwise than as an admission on the part of the Berlin government that it proposes to continue to attack by submarines the merchant ships without warning or inquiry as to their character. Also, that it does not consider it necessary to take the precaution to investigate as to the nationality of the ships before attacking. These contentions must necessarily gravely affect the issue between the United States and Germany relative to submarine warfare."

The Nebraska was torpedoed bound from Liverpool. It was at dusk, when, according to maritime practice, the flag was lowered. Just as the colors were being hoisted, a German submarine appeared and fired a torpedo, which fortunately did not sink the vessel, but disabled her. An expert examination of the hull showed the report that she had been torpedoed and not struck by a mine, a conclusion that is now fully verified by the German acknowledgment.

The vital issue in the Lusitania case, according to the American view, is that a German submarine should not attack without warning. The Nebraska was thus attacked and sunk without the slightest justification. It was a neutral ship, bound away from the war zone and consequently carrying no war munitions. The fact that she bore no dispatches or mail, which the moment she was captured cannot be accepted as an excuse or justification for the German act. Indeed, the explanation given from Berlin, instead of palliating the crime, only aggravates it, inasmuch as it is sought to maintain the principle that submarines are justified in attacking on sight and on suspicion.

The forthcoming third American note on the Lusitania this government will strongly set forth the contention that the attack upon the Nebraska, far from being an isolated incident, was a flagrant violation of neutral rights as well as a further infraction of the law of humanity which requires that warning be given before a vessel is attacked.

Castro Goes to Porto Rico.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 16.—Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, sailed to-day for Porto Rico by way of St. Thomas.

BRITAIN WARNED, U. S. RESTS ONLY ON WORLD LAW

Cannot Submit to Orders in Council in Prize Court Cases.

WILL PROTEST ANY DENIAL OF JUSTICE

Note Soon To Be Sent Will Object to Further Interference with Cotton.

Washington, July 17.—Formal notice that the United States holds that the rights of Americans who have cases before British prize courts rest on international law, and not on various British orders-in-council or municipal law, is given in a statement cabled to Ambassador Page and presented by him to the London Foreign Office to-day.

Secretary Lansing explained that this communication was not to be confused with the general note in preparation relating to contraband and interference with American commerce on the high seas. He said it was more in the nature of a legal " caveat," generally conserving the rights of citizens of the United States whose cases are about to be tried by English prize courts.

As the prize courts have not yet ruled on any American cases and are believed to be about to do so, the statement from the United States signifies, in effect, that if there is a denial of justice, diplomatic protests will be entered, based on the general principles of international law existing before the outbreak of the war.

The United States has in its formal notes given Great Britain as well as Germany general notice to this effect, and the statement now sent draws particular attention to the prize court cases pending. It will be made public here to-morrow.

Resents Cotton Hold-Up.

As a result of the detention of twenty-eight cotton ships in the last two weeks and of many protests filed against the treatment of cotton cargoes by Great Britain, the American note which will be sent to the British government soon will carry a vigorous protest against interference with cotton cargoes consigned to neutral countries.

Cotton shippers declare that little of the large shipments of cotton consigned to neutral ports since the declaration of the German war zone and the British blockade has reached its destination. Most shipments have been held up by Great Britain, and in some cases purchased by that country.

Great Britain, it is understood, has agreed to accept cotton cargoes of cotton consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust for consumption in Sweden and Holland, but only under conditions that neither of these countries shall import a quantity in excess of that consumed by them in the corresponding period before the war.

A cable message received from the American Minister, The Hague, July 7, relating to the shipment of cotton to the Netherlands, reads:

"The Netherlands Overseas Trust will in general issue licenses to import cotton, subject to receipt of application, accompanied by a bank guarantee that the cotton will be spun in Holland, and the licensee may then accept the cotton. The Netherlands Overseas Trust, however, reserves the right to refuse licenses to applicants who are considered to be acting for the purpose of circumventing the blockade of the cotton trade by the United States."

The British Embassy began to-day making payments in Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of ownership of which has been satisfactorily established. The first payment—a partial one, as the value of the cargo was about \$250,000. It was for the cargo of the Greek steamer Spyros Vailianos, from Savannah, which was taken to Falmouth and then to London, was owned by Inman, Akers & Inman.

Britain Will Keep Cotton Non-Contraband

London, July 16.—Under present conditions the government will not make cotton contraband. Lord Crewe so announced in the House of Lords to-day, but he did not become apparent that military necessity demanded such a measure no government here could refuse to take such action in the face of a public demand.

His Excellency, American Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office this afternoon, presumably to acquaint the British government with a summary of the notes of the new American contraband note.

The government is keenly watching the whole cotton situation. It is fully realized that a stoppage of trade will be a disaster to the cotton growers. It has been suggested in Parliament that the British government might purchase the American crop. This plan was considered, but it does not seem feasible.

It is pointed out that such a thing would require an enormous amount of capital. Some one suggested that the government might borrow the money, but experts estimate the sum at five times as much. If the scheme is adopted, prices doubtless will soar, making it impossible for the cotton growers to export the cotton crop would win the war. England would do it, but such action is not likely on anything short of that.

In the matter of making cotton contraband there are two schools. The government considers it would not make the slightest difference in shutting out Germany, as the Order in Council would not alter the American growers' predicament. If anything they would suffer more, as if cotton were contraband, it would be subject to confiscation if sent this way, while now it is turned back or purchased by England. It is recognized, however, that there is the difference that America might recognize as legal making cotton contraband, while the British government would not accept the treatment now accorded under the Order in Council.

These are the things being weighed by statesmen here. It is considered that the English cotton growers' problems, however serious, are not so acute as the American growers' problems. Experts believe America will readily accept England's placing cotton on the contraband list, in view of the fact which can be presented.

It is also being received that recently the German government has prohibited the private manufacture of cotton in certain places. This must mean, it is considered here, that the

government needs cotton for making explosives.

Says Explosives Can Be Made Without Cotton

London, July 16.—W. F. Reid, inventor of a process for making smokeless powder, declared at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry to-day that there was no truth in statements that cotton was necessary to produce high explosive shells.

"There is practically no cotton used in the manufacture of high explosives," Mr. Reid declared. "The whole thing is a great fraud. There may be some trace of cotton in the explosive but the bulk of it is coal products."

Walter S. Hopkins, secretary of the Conference of Chemists and Engineers on the cotton question, in an interview, said the remark by Mr. Reid that cotton is not used for the manufacture of high explosives is a great fraud. He said that the cotton is used for the manufacture of the explosive but the bulk of it is coal products.

The German 3-inch shell requires approximately two pounds of cotton and the 6-inch shell approximately twenty pounds of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If a high explosive powder is used instead of cordite or gun cotton, the cotton is not needed, but the fact that the cotton is used for the manufacture of the explosive but the bulk of it is coal products.

The German 3-inch shell requires approximately two pounds of cotton and the 6-inch shell approximately twenty pounds of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If a high explosive powder is used instead of cordite or gun cotton, the cotton is not needed, but the fact that the cotton is used for the manufacture of the explosive but the bulk of it is coal products.

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BRITAIN FAILS TO SEIZE THE COAL STRIKE PROBLEM

Situation in Wales Shows No Improvement After Hard Day's Work.

NO METHOD FOUND TO GET TOGETHER

Men Insist on Flat Surrender—Lloyd George May Try His Influence on Them.

London, July 16.—Despite a busy day in the peace negotiations, the coal strike situation has hardly changed for the better from the desperate position of last night. Usually accepted means of attaining a settlement of industrial disputes seem almost useless on this occasion, and unless the government can devise some original method of enforcing an agreement, the outlook appears almost hopeless.

The coal owners stated their views to-day to Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in a statement of the Board of Trade, in which the company named the views, which all along merely have incensed the men. Their main contention was that the government should use the overwhelming majority of the coal owners, who are 200,000 men was an every-day occurrence.

The executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation also came to London to-day to discuss the strike. The miners' view was that it contained a "three hours' interview with Mr. Runciman. They will meet again to-morrow to consider new proposals placed before them by Mr. Runciman. They are confident that they will win any confidence in their efforts. The miners originally decided to strike in defiance of their recommendations, and again flaunted their defiance yesterday. The message they are likely to take back to Wales, unless it be one of unconditional surrender by the mine owners, is likely to have the slightest effect.

On all hands to-night it is felt that the government has failed to place its armed with full powers, in the hope that it retains some of his old power over his fellow countrymen. The other is that the government should give the miners an absolute guarantee that their status after the war shall not be in the slightest degree weakened by any action they may take now on the grounds of patriotism.

These views, preferably combined, are felt to constitute the only solution. Left to themselves, the miners will continue to defy the munitions act penalties with the accompanying penalty of £25 a day. The coal owners, on the other hand, are sufficient to deafen all appeals for the country's welfare.

Meanwhile, the railroads already are becoming apprehensive regarding the coal strike. The coal owners, on the other hand, are sufficient to deafen all appeals for the country's welfare.

STRIKE MENACE AT BRIDGEPORT

Continued from page 1

dictate matters of strictly union government," he said.

The hod carriers, hoisting engineers, die sinkers and drop forgers, who were the mainstays of the strike, are now being recruited on strike.

A strike here would affect not only 20,000 men, but thousands of women. There are 4,000 women in the Remington factory alone, and many of them are married to men who are on strike.

Many places along the front have been thrown on the streets, the problem would be serious indeed.

It was announced to-day that the Bryant Electric Company, the Harvey Hubbell Company and the Bullard Machine Tool Company, employing, respectively, 3,000, 2,000 and 2,500 men, had each voluntarily set an eight-hour day.

John G. Johnson, vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers, is still angry over Major Penfield's statement that he was offered \$2,000 to break about the British workers' strike. He says the major must retract before a single iron worker returns to his task.

Offered Money to Strike.

Anent Major Penfield's statement that he was offered \$2,000 to break about the British workers' strike six weeks ago, Ernest O'Brien, former business agent of the bricklayers' union, said to-day he had been offered \$200, but had refused it at the time. He denied the two men who approached him were Germans.

"They offered me \$200," he said. "I refused it. I was approached again two days afterwards, and again refused. Three days later the strike was called. In another three days, I was approached by two men who offered me \$200 to break the strike of the bricklayers' organization in Indiana. I sent the men back to work."

Warns of Plot to Blow Up Many Munition Plants

Hartford, Conn., July 16.—Fear that a German plot is on foot to blow up the great factories of arms and ammunition in Connecticut has caused the guards about the buildings of the Winchester, Union Metallic Cartridge and other companies to be trebled to-night.

Major Quigley of New Britain is reportedly the man who has been charged with the task of investigating the plot. He has been very active in the past in connection with the manufacture of munitions.

The arrangement will cover exports from Russia to the United States acting through the American Office in London, which have been entirely cut off since the beginning of the European war.

ALL COTTON GOODS BANNED IN GERMANY

Continued from page 1

Zurich, July 16.—The German government has issued an order prohibiting the manufacture of cotton goods, as all the raw cotton in the empire is required for making explosives.

The German Federal Council has ordered that the coal mine owners create a syndicate to regulate the production and sale of coal. This proposal is violently opposed by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which declares the mine owner can regulate production to earn large profits.

FOOD PRICES JUMP IN BERLIN AND VIENNA

London, July 17.—"The Chronicle" publishes statistics compiled by the Board of Trade "Labor Gazette" to show that food in general is about 35 per cent higher than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent higher in the small towns and villages.

"The Gazette" quotes official figures in the German "Statistische Korrespondenz" for May to show that the general level of food prices in Berlin during that month was 69 per cent higher than those of May, 1914. No general average is given for Vienna, but, taking individual items, beef cost 105 per cent more in April than in the same month of 1914, bacon 162 per cent, eggs 167 per cent and bread 83 per cent.

BRITAIN IGNORANT OF POISON SHELL

Officially Repudiates Connection with American Advertisement of High Explosive.

London, July 16.—The British government officially repudiated to-day connection with an advertisement in the "American Machinist" showing the company named the views, which all along merely have incensed the men. Their main contention was that the government should use the overwhelming majority of the coal owners, who are 200,000 men was an every-day occurrence.

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DENIES GERMAN IS BEHIND PROTEST

Continued from page 1

neither starvation nor material want. But there are other interests than which every government is bound to consider, and unhampered trade relations with the United States are of the greatest importance to us.

"It is not only material, also I might say sentimental, interests play a certain role not to be underestimated among the people. Many warm friends of America among us are pained by the conditions which the German government has imposed upon the people. We hope that the American government will take into consideration the feelings of the people of America and will take steps to remove the obstacles which are in the way of trade relations between the two countries."

The official statement issued by the French War office to-night follows:

"In Artois spirited artillery actions have taken place. The enemy bombarded the village of Bully. Two civilians were killed. Our shells fell into the buildings of La Polise Farm on the Vimy Ridge."

"On the right bank of the Aisne, to the west of Solennes, the German army dropped 4,000 shells in the Fontenay section, attempted yesterday evening a surprise attack against one of our fortified works, which failed."

Germans Attack in Lorraine.

"In the Argonne comparative calm prevailed except in one section of the forest where cannonading continued without interference by the French. The heaviest fighting of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment, as there was also at Les Eparges, in the region of the Sonvaux ravine and in the forest of Apremont."

"The German attacks on the Argonne front extending three kilometers to the positions which they had lost near Leintrey. They at the same time bombarded all the lines of the Argonne from the forest of the Meuse to the river, delivering some attacks partly with infantry. They were everywhere repulsed. Near Leintrey, after having captured a forward position, the French repulsed them immediately by a counter attack."

"In the region southeast of the Forest of Hargoy, assaulting troops which had reached our wire entanglements were dispersed by our fire and left prisoners in our hands. The losses of the enemy appeared considerable."

"During one of the enemy's attacks in the neighborhood of Souchez we lost a trench in the section south of the cemetery on July 16."

Repulse Attacks in Argonne.

"Repeated attempts made by the French to take away from us the positions which we had captured in the Argonne forest failed in the face of the North German Landwehr, who inflicted large and sanguinary losses on the enemy in the forest of the Argonne. We captured 482 prisoners."

"Since June 20 our troops have fought continually in the Argonne and to the west of that forest, with the exception of short interruptions in addition to the gain in territory and booty in materials, a total of 116 officers and 7,009 French prisoners have been reached up to the present."

"On our front, the French in the Argonne to the east, lively artillery battles are in progress. Attacks made by the enemy in this region were repulsed without difficulty."

"In the neighborhood of Leintrey, to the east of Lunerville, there have been outpost engagements."

GERMANS CALL ARGONNE VICTORY VERY IMPORTANT

Parade of 500,000 in London to Plead for Share in Saving Country in War.

Continued from page 1

London, July 16.—"The Chronicle" says to-day:

"Five hundred thousand women are expected to take part in a demonstration to-day, of which the 'We will make munitions' inscription on one of the banners to be carried is the keynote. The procession is intended to show the world that British women are not merely eager and willing, but determined to serve their country to death if need be, in its hour of peril."

"Among the striking quotations which will appear on banners are the following: 'Men must fight and women must work'; 'Let us save the men in the trenches'; 'Women's work will save men's lives'; 'We are not slackers'; 'Down with sex prejudice'; 'Shells made by a wife may save her husband'; 'Let women help to win the war'; 'Do the duty of the hour—make munitions'; 'Let none be the Kaiser's catnap'; 'To keep the Kaiser out, let us make shells'; 'We will not be Prussianized.'"

FRENCH RETAKE HILL 285; BLOCK GERMAN ATTACK

Crown Prince's Gains Did Not Exceed 440 Yards, Paris Reports.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON LORRAINE FRONT

Attempts to Capture Souchez Continue—Teutons Lose a Trench.

London, July 16.—The German drive in the Argonne, moving toward Verdun, has been halted. Berlin tells of the repulse of French attacks in the forest, but claims no offensive and asserts no gains. Paris, on the other hand, reports minor advances, among them the recapture of Hill No. 285, stormed by the Germans early this week.

A statement from the French Embassy, issued to-day through the British Official Press Bureau, refutes German claims of an important victory in the Argonne. It says:

"Their gains at no points exceeded a depth of 400 metres (440 yards). Hill No. 285, which they occupied for a time, has been recaptured by us."

The hill was taken early this week in the German move on Verdun, which drove the French back three-fifths of a mile along a front of nearly two miles, the German reports declared.

Tried to Break Verdun Hold.

The German Crown Prince did try to break through the French lines in the Argonne, but it is the opinion of military experts that his intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun. A German official statement claims that one result of this offensive was the capture of 700 French soldiers in three weeks.

The French, however, claim to have regained most of the ground which they had been forced to give up. British critics describe the effort of the Crown Prince as a costly and partly successful advance, followed by a counter offensive, which definitely checked his progress.

"The French are now in progress on the Lorraine frontier, and in Artois, where the French continue their attempt to capture Souchez."

So long as the effort to crush Russia continues, it is little possible, military writers say, of the Germans attempting any important movement in the west, for it is believed that the Austro-Germans will require available troops in the east for a long while. Four German army corps, composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig, are said to have left Thorn to reinforce General von Hindenburg.

Lines Are Closely Fought

Bomb and grenade fighting now is taking the place of artillery action in the fighting in France, indicating that the line is growing more and more of a kind of struggle which so often has led to a virtual draw along the western front.

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Austrian Note Aimed to Aid Bryan Propaganda

Berne, July 16 (dispatch to "The London Morning Post"). I learn on the best authority that the Austrian note to America was sent at German instigation and drafted by the German-Holstein and Hagen-Jagow. One reason for thus using Austria as a pawn is that she did not, as did Germany, supply England with war material during the last war, and consequently was not immediately accused of objecting to America's doing precisely what she did herself.

Other reasons are that Austria did not sink the Lusitania and that she was far less unpopular with Americans than Germany, her note might have an effect in helping Bryan's propaganda which no German note could have.